UNITED
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5 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Acting on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace as indicated hereafter:

1. On 2 and 3 July 1991, United States aircraft carried out 10 sorties into Iraqi airspace, in five formations of two aircraft. The aircraft flew at low and medium altitudes, at speeds ranging from 600 to 720 kilometres per hour.

2. These surveillance and provocation operations were concentrated primarily over the regions of Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk and Tall Afar.

I should be grateful it you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the declaration of the European Council on the peace process in the Middle East, issued on 29 June 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jan de MARCHANT et d'ANSEMBOURG
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Declaration on the peace process in the Middle East
issued on 29 June 1991 by the European Council

The European Council has examined the state of play on the Middle East peace process. While reaffirming its well-known positions of principle, it emphasized the necessity of setting in motion without delay a process, on the basis of United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), leading to a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question.

To this end, the European Council believes that the current initiative, launched by the United States of America, offers real prospects of peace in the region. It confirms its firm support for this initiative and calls urgently upon all parties to overcome final difficulties so that a peace conference can be convened. As a participant in the peace conference, the Community and its member States aim to make their full contribution to its success and to the negotiations between the parties.

Besides a settlement of the Palestinian question through the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, lasting peace and the stability of the region should involve the end of the state of belligerence among all States in the region, the commitment not to resort to force and to the peaceful settlement of disputes, and respect for the territorial integrity of all States, including Israel.

The European Council confirms the determination of the Community and its member States to contribute to the economic and social development of all peoples in the region once the prospect of peace is clear. To this end, the Community and its member States will work to promote intra-regional solidarity and relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries in the region. The Community and its member States emphasize their interest in a political dialogue with regional groupings.

The European Council once again underlines the need for all parties to adopt reciprocal and balanced measures to establish a climate of confidence to get the negotiations going, and to avoid all measures that might hinder the process. It believes specifically that the policy of establishing settlements in the territories occupied by Israel, which is in any case illegal, is incompatible with the will expressed to make progress with the peace process.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 46 of the preliminary list*
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the declaration of the European Council on the situation in Iraq, issued on 29 June 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 46 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jan de MARCHANT et d'ANSEMBOURG
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Declaration on the situation in Iraq issued on 29 June 1991 by the European Council

The European Council remains concerned about the situation in Iraq and by the fate of civilian populations, in particular Kurds and Shi'ites, in the north and south-east of the country. It recalls its initiative of 8 April 1991 and welcomes the fact that the establishment of security zones in the north of Iraq has enabled a large number of Kurdish refugees to return. It expresses the wish that the refugees who have remained in Iran will soon be able in their turn to go back to their homes in complete security. It also recalls the major effort made by the European Community and its member States to come to the help of these populations.

The European Council marks its satisfaction at the important role played by the United Nations in the repatriation and re-establishment of refugees in their country. It underlines, in this context, the need to bring about as rapidly as possible the full deployment of the contingent of 500 United Nations guards. To facilitate this deployment, the European Council undertakes to meet the uncovered expenses of this operation between now and the end of the year. The European Council also acknowledges with satisfaction the contribution in men which certain member States have made to the contingent of United Nations guards.

The European Council notes the negotiations that are under way between the Iraqi authorities and leaders representatives of the Kurdish population. It hopes that these negotiations will lead rapidly to a satisfactory agreement and considers that it would be appropriate for the international community to give its support to such an agreement on the basis of resolution 688 (1991) of the Security Council.

The European Council considers that, as long as the Iraqi authorities fail to comply with their obligation fully and unequivocally to observe all the provisions of resolutions 687 (1991) and 688 (1991), the Security Council should not envisage lifting the sanctions imposed on Iraq. In this context, they strongly condemn the attempt by the Iraqi authorities not to reveal a part of the nuclear equipment of the country, in explicit contravention of resolution 687 (1991).

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S/22768
8 July 1991
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LETTER DATED 7 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 3/4 July 1991 amounted to 22 sorties flown by 11 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Air activity was concentrated over Arbil, Mosul, Zakho, Dohuk and Amadiyah, for the purpose of observation and provocation, achieved when the aircraft ejected flares north of Sadd al-Mawsil at 2040 hours.

II

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 4/5 July 1991 amounted to 22 sorties flown by 11 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Air activity centred over Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall 'Afar and Sadd al-Mawsil, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/292
S/22769
9 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 68, 94, 99 and 137 of the
preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 7 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the Declaration of the Government of of the Republic of Albania, dated 6 July 1991, on the recent events in Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 68, 94, 99 and 137 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Genc MLLOJA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Declaration of the Government of the Republic of Albania, issued at Tirana on 6 July 1991

The recent events in Yugoslavia: Slovenia's and Croatia's decision to declare the independence and later the violent intervention of the Federal army forces against this decision, make evident the importance and direction Yugoslavia will adopt to come out of the crossroad it is in for a long time now. Actually, the country is on the verge of a civil war. The crisis that has reached its climax constitutes a major distressing problem not only for Yugoslavia, but also for the entire Europe and the Balkans in particular. For the Albanian people and Government, for Albania as a Balkan country and Yugoslavia's neighbour, this concern is assuming special proportions and importance, taking into consideration the fact that about 3 million Albanians, our compatriots - hence half of the Albanian nation - is actually living in Yugoslavia. After 10 years of severe repression and incessant restriction of the national rights, actually Kosova is militarily occupied by Serbia.

The more so, the Serb population is being armed, paramilitary bands are making provocations at any moments looking for pretexts to escalate the genocide against the Albanians. Bloodshed the Serb chauvinist forces are preparing in Kosova threatens stability and peace in the Balkans and Europe. It runs counter to the democratic tendencies of the Continent, already institutionalized in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). These ominous schemes aim at bringing back the dark times of the beginning of the century in the Balkans and at rekindling a new hearth of conflict in the middle of the Europe. This stand exercised by Serbia is totally different from the civilized stand, exercised through democratic and peaceful ways by the Albanian population of Kosova since 1981 and on.

Such plans are unacceptable for a Europe which marches towards peace, security and cooperation on a continental scale. They are the more so for the Albanian people and Government.

Naturally, it is the right of the peoples of Yugoslavia to decide themselves on the fate and future of their State. But in order for this future to be defined according to the processes of European security and the interests of its peoples, no decision on this future can ignore the will of the Albanian population in Yugoslavia. When referring to Kosova and the Albanians in Yugoslavia, it is not the word for a minority, it is the elementary right of 3 million Albanians tragically divided from the other part of the nation, that in the context of a new possible reorganization of the Yugoslav State, to be a constituent autonomous part of it, up to the form of the republic. This can be achieved only through a democratic way, through pluralistic elections, as an expression of the undeniable right of self-determination, sanctioned by the Acts of Helsinki and the United Nations and accepted by Yugoslavia.

The Albanian people and Government have full reason to insist on and make their contribution to a peaceful solution of the Yugoslav crisis in general and the question of the Albanians in particular, excluding the use of violence and military conflicts. This stand stems from the principles where the present European security and the historic process of the construction of a new Europe, which engages every country for the observation of the freedom of nations and individuals, is based upon.

The Government of the Republic of Albania appeals once more for wisdom and dialogue with the Albanians, for a political solution of the problem according to the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki documents. It addresses to the CSCE member States and Governments and to the entire international community, that in the context of their commitment and efforts for the solution of the Yugoslav crisis, not to disregard from this interest the question of the Albanians living in Yugoslavia, as one of the sharpest aspects of the Yugoslav crisis.

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9 July 1991

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 8 July 1991 addressed to you by His Excellency Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman KORUTURK
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 July 1991 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement made by Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis, the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, during the meeting of the Security Council on 14 June 1991. At that meeting, Mr. Mavrommatis has stated, on the subject of the equality of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities, "Equality is in the negotiating process in so far as the intercommunal talks are concerned, because you cannot equate a country with a community - there is no doubt about it - wherever that may be taking place."

I wish to recall that the political equality of the two communities was what defined the fundamental character of the state of affairs created in 1960. The equality principle is still the essential element of a future federal solution. Furthermore, the basis of the negotiating process and of Your Excellency's mission of good offices is also the equality of the two sides. These facts were confirmed in your report to the Security Council dated 8 March 1990, in which you have stated that "the political equality of the two communities in, and the bi-communal nature of, the federation need to be acknowledged".

Security Council resolution 649 (1990), which was adopted consequently, also reiterated the equality of the two sides.

The equality of the two sides in the negotiating process as well as in a future solution was also reconfirmed in your subsequent reports to the Security Council on your mission of good offices. Recently, in your report of 27 March 1991, you have stated the following:

> "My mission of good offices in Cyprus is with the two communities: the two communities participate on an equal footing in the process of defining the solution to the Cyprus problem; and the specifics of the solution must be approved by both communities. Cyprus is the common home of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities whose relationship is not one of majority and minority, but one of two communities in Cyprus. The solution to the Cyprus problem is one State comprising two politically equal communities."

Being only the last in a series of similar statements by Greek Cypriot leaders and officials on the subject of political equality, the declaration by Mr. Mavrommatis must surely be taken to represent the studied position of the Greek Cypriot administration on this vital and primary issue. The rejection by the Greek Cypriot side of the principle of equality is, therefore, nothing less than a total and frontal challenge to both the very nature of the relationship of the two sides in the island, long established and universally accepted, and the current efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement in accordance with

Security Council resolution 649 (1990). This confirms the worst fears of my Government that the Greek Cypriots are not truly seeking a political partnership with the Turkish Cypriots, but are merely trying to impose their administration on the Turkish Cypriots. It also amounts to a violation of Security Council resolution 649 (1990) in all its aspects.

Unless rectified by a clear-cut confirmation of the principle of the political equality of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides, this setback, which is of a fundamental character, will exercise a negative, comprehensive and lasting impact on the outcome of the very critical contacts and efforts Your Excellency envisages for the period ahead.

I should be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22771
9 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 3 JULY 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, whereby the Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), and to paragraph 82 of my report to the Security Council (S/21360) of 18 June 1990 concerning the composition of the Military Unit of the Mission.

Having completed my consultations with the parties, I should like to propose that the following States contribute contingents to the Military Unit of the Mission: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Singapore, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

The aforementioned States have unofficially indicated that they are prepared to contribute contingents to the Military Unit of MINURSO, in some cases subject to confirmation, if officially requested to do so. Since preparations for deployment of the Mission are already well under way, it would be useful to obtain the Council's immediate approval for the participation of these contingents.

I should be grateful if you would kindly bring these matters to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

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Security Council

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S/22772
9 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 9 JULY 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 July 1991 (S/22771) concerning the proposed composition of the Military Unit of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
President of the Security Council

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